Invertebrate Data Sheets

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	invertebrates	
1.	. Kingdom Animalia	
2.	. PhylumArthropoda	and the second
3.	. Class Insecta	
4.	. Order <u>Hymenoptera</u>	
5.	. Family Formicidae	
6.	. Genus	
7.	. Species Con	nmon Name <u>Ant - Mound Builder</u>
1	Primary Habitat	
8.	. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadov	v) savannah, meadow
9	. Actual Location	
	0. Description of "Home" mounds as high as 2' an	d as wide as 5'
11.	Needs/Preferences_well-drained prairie soil	
	Physical Characteristics	
12.	2. Number of segments or body sections three	
	3. Number of legs six	
14.	Antennae (Describe) active, segmented, hairles	s
15.	5. Color <u>red/brown/black</u>	·
16.	6. Size 1 cm	
17.	7. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard chitinous ex	oskeleton
	8. Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	u
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	Behavior	
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	
20	O. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	
21.	1. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another anim	al or plant this
	creature must live near?)	al of plant tillo
	Reproduction	
	2. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg lavers	
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphete)	
24	complete metamorphosis 4. Breeding Conditions, queen lays eggs in colony	unest fertilized by males

25. Male	VFemale Differences
	od/Feeding Habits
26. Spe	cific foods
	nivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc
28. Foo	d source(s)
	cinating Facts
31	
In your its need	ptations own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet s. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
2	
4	

	Invertebrates		
	1. Kingdom Animalia		
	2. Phylum Arthropoda		
3.	3. Class Insecta	THE	
4.	4. Order Homoptera		
5.	5. Family Aphidae		
6.	6. Genus	۶ (
7.	7. Species Common Nam	eAphids	
	Primary Habitat		
8.	8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) aphid	types in mesic	
	to dry habitats		
9.	9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) plants		
40	40. Description of Planes, on primary best, according best		
10	10. Description of "Home" on primary host - secondary host - host	primary	
11	11. Needs/Preferences must live in association with specific h	ost plant	
• •	TI. TOOGGAT TOTOLOGICOS THOOL IVO IT BOOODICATOR WATER OF COMING IT	JON DIMIN	
	Physical Characteristics		
	12. Number of segments or body sections three-winged form	<u> </u>	
13	13. Number of legssix		
	14. Antennae (Describe) two smooth/curved back over body		
15	15. Color <u>white - reddish waxy</u>		
16	16. Size usually less than 3 mm		
17	17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) soft body/pear shape		
	18. Markings/Shape		
	A. Appendages two antennae/six legs/two comicles near	posterior end	
	B. Body <u>pear-shaped</u>		
	C. Head eves adjacent to antennae		
	D. Wings <u>distinct venation/generally held vertically to</u>	body	
	Behavior		
	19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) greatest activity - d		
20	20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonies - also often ass	ociated with ants	
21	21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant		
	creature must live near?) particular host plants/ants (tended to like herds of		
<u>CO</u>	cows by ant colonies		
	Donnadication		
	Reproduction		
	22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers		
23	23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)	eggs over winter and	

hatch into immature females: parthenogenesis (without fertilization)
24. Breeding Conditions ants often collect aphid eggs and protect them
over winter
25. Male/Female Differences only females are produced parthenogenetically:
after 2-3 generations, males are produced which mate and lay more eggs
Food/Feeding Habits
26. Specific foods plant feeders
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>herbivore</u>
28. Food source(s) migrate from plant to plant depending on stage of life
28. 1 dod source(s) Inigrate noth blant to plant deponding on stage or the
Ecocinating Ecots
Fascinating Facts
29. cause serious damage to cultivated plants
30. soft bodied - somewhat pear shaped
30. Soft bodied - Softiewhat bear Shabed
21 discharge from onus a clear watery liquid - honovdow
31. discharge from anus a clear watery liquid - honeydew
ants feed on honedew (see reproduction)
A. J 4 . 4
Adaptations
In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1
2
3.
•
ANNO 1 MARIE DE LA COMPANIO DE LA C
Aphids 2265

	<u>Invertebrates</u>
	Kingdom Animalia
	Phylum Arthropoda
3.	Class Insecta
4.	Order Hymenoptera
5.	Family Bombidae
6.	Genus Bombus ^ ^
7.	Species Common Name Bumble Bee
8.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all sections where flowers are in bloom
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) deserted
_	mouse nest or fields, sometimes underground
10	. Description of "Home" underground chamber lined with fine
	grass and roots
11	. Needs/Preferences voung gueens hibernate through winter
	in sheltered areas
12	Physical Characteristics . Number of segments or body sections three
	. Number of legs six
14	. Antennae (Describe) two
	. Colorblack with vellow markings
16	. Size 15-25 mm
17	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy
18	. Markings/Shape
	A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along sides of hind legs
	B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hairs
	C. Head
	D. Wings
	Behavior
19	. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime
	. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>colonial</u>
21	. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?)
	Reproduction
22	. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions in the spring eggs are laid into pollen-filled wax cells
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods nectar and pollen
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s) flowering plants
	Fascinating Facts
29	
20	
30	
31.	
	Adaptations
•	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	it has a sting which can inject venom into their enemies
	their stings can be reused, unlike that of the honey bee
۷	their stilligs can be redsed. Utilike that of the honey bee
3.	they visit flowers that other types of bees won't, such as red
<u> </u>	clover
4	these are our native bees, whereas honey bees are introduced from
	Europe
	Maria A 200
Bur	mble Bee 2009

	<u>invertet</u>	rates		
1.	Kingdom	Animalia		
2.	Phylum	Arthropoda		
3.	Class	Insecta		
4.	Order	Homoptera		
5.	Family	Cicadidae		
6.	Genus	Stictocephala		Common Name Cicada Nymph
7 .	Species			
	Section of	,		adow) all habitats
9.			_	etc.)
10		<u>live entirely undergroun</u> on of "Home" they bu		oh tunnels to food sources
			 	
11	Needs/Pri	afaranaa naad add	variata face	i supply
1 1	. 110000	ererericesreeu aue	AUDICE IOO	
	. 1100001	elelerices <u>lieed ade</u>		
	Physic	al Characteristics		
12	Physic:	al Characteristics of segments or body sec	tionst	hree
12	Physic: Number of	al Characteristics of segments or body sec	tions <u>t</u>	hre o six
12 13 14	Physical Number of Number of Antennae	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs	tionst	hree
12 13 14 15 16	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually b	tionst prown nately 2.5 (hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually body approximation/Skin (Describe)	tionst prown nately 2.5 (hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproxing ton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A Append	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually bapproxin ton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 (a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A Append B. Body	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually becomes approximation/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 d a hard skil	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproximaton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproximaton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings_ Behavior	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none of Activity (Time of Day/N	orown hately 2.5 da hard skil	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavioron. Periods of Lives alo.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none f Activity (Time of Day/None, colonies, pairs, etc	orown nately 2.5 c a hard skil	both lives alone
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotic.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs	orown hately 2.5 ca hard skill	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotic.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none f Activity (Time of Day/None, colonies, pairs, etc	orown hately 2.5 ca hard skill	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotic near?)	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually be approximation/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages none or of Activity (Time of Day/Nee, colonies, pairs, etc., ic relationships (Is there	orown hately 2.5 c a hard skil	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 live	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings_ Behavior Periods of Lives alor In Symbiotic enear?) Reproductive bearing.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs	orown hately 2.5 c a hard skill light) e another	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must

24.	Breeding Conditions eggs pressed into bark cong stems. hatch within several weeks
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
	Specific foods nymphs feed entirely on sap from plant roots
	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s) plant roots
29	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
its i	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. specialized front pair of legs for borrowing
2	a piercing mouth part to pierce root tissue
3	lives below ground where it has adapted to darkness, dampness. and soil conditions and structure
	tipus i uni uni e uni uni e uni sulli si uni uni uni uni uni uni uni uni uni un

Cicada Nymphs

<u>invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Crustacea	
4. Order <u>Decapoda</u>	
5. Family	
6. Genus	Common Name_Cravfish
7. Species	Common Name Craynan
Primary Habitat	L. A. William Bana
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	adow) all nabitats
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	etc.)
on soil, below soil in burrows, and in water	
10. Description of "Home" a burrow in the soil.	
covering or mound covering the top entra	
11. Needs/Preferences moisture to prevent	
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections thr	200
13. Number of legs ten	
14. Antennae (Describe) two	
16. Size to six inches or longer	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) present	
18. Markings/Shape	
•	
A. Appendages	
B. Body	
C. Head	
D. Wings	
Behavior	
	anally postumal
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) u	
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. a	ione
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	
live near?)	
Deproduction	
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
23. Development (complete, incomplete metan	
young resemble the adult	
24. Breeding Conditions usually during spr	ina

<u>25.</u>	Male/Female Differences
26.	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods omnivorous - any available plant and animal matter: loves earthworms
	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore Food source(s)
29	Fascinating Facts
30	
In y	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. builds tunnels, burrows, and sometimes covers on burrows made of
2	mud specialized large pincers for defense and food gathering
	can regenerate lost appendages, especially before the adult stage
0	

Crayfish

<u>Invertebrates</u>			
1. Kingdom Animalia			
2. Phylum Arthropoda			
3. Class Insecta			
4. Order Orthoptera			
5. Family Gryllidae			
6. Genus <u>Gryllus</u>			
7. Species <u>Gryllus pennsylvanicus</u>	Common Name Cricket		
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	eadow) all habitats		
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted lo	g, etc.)etc.		
10. Description of "Home" under logs, stones.			
11. Needs/Preferences adequate food sup	oly		
Physical Characteristics			
12. Number of segments or body sections	three		
13. Number of legs six			
14. Antennae (Describe) long and tapering			
15. Color black to dark reddish brown			
16. Size 12 mm or longer (up to one inc	ch or more)		
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard			
18. Markings/Shape			
A. Appendages			
B. Body			
C. Head			
D. Wings			
•			
Behavior	the hard sound has a label		
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bo	otn. but usually night		
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually			
hide under a sheltered area			

21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?)
	Denveduction
	Reproduction
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying <u>egg laver</u> Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
~	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions lays eggs in moist soil
25	Male/Female Differences
25.	Male Permaie Dinera ices
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods usually vegetable matter: sometimes carnivorous
	Carn: ore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore, sometimes
	car ore
28.	Food source(s) terrestial
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
	Adaptations
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	crickets that live near the soil are usually black or gray in color
2	crickets that live above ground in plants are usually green
3	some crickets fly rather well to reach new feeding areas as well
	as to escape from predators
4	strong, jumping legs for quick escape from predators
5	the females of some species of crickets have a long ovipositor for
	depositing eggs below the surface of the soil
_	CEPOSITIFIC ECOS DEIOW THE SUITACE OF THE SOIT

	<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1.	Kingdom Animalia	
	PhylumArthropoda	
	7.4411.0000	36
3.	ClassInsecta	
4.	Order Coleoptera	
5.	Family Chrysomelidae	
6.	Genus Chrysochus	Common Name Dogbane Beetle
7.	Species Chrysochus auratus	Common Name Dodoane Beette
	Primary Habitat	
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) prairie savannah
•	meadow	Drawe, Saturday,
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted lo	g. etc.) on dogbane
10	. Description of "Home" feeds on leave	
11	. Needs/Preferences lives only on dogb	ane plants
_		
	Physical Characteristics	
12.		three
12. 13.	Number of segments or body sections	three
13.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix	
13. 14.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix Antennae (Describe)	
13. 14. 16.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix Antennae (Describe) Sizenearly one and a half	; cm
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix Antennae (Describe) Sizenearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	; cm
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix Antennae (Describe) Sizenearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape	em
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legssix Antennae (Describe) Sizenearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages	cm
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legs six Antennae (Describe) Size nearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	; cm
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legs six Antennae (Describe) Size nearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head	;m
13. 14. 16. 17.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legs six Antennae (Describe) Size nearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	;m
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections Number of legs six Antennae (Describe) Size nearly one and a half Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	;m
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections	cm .
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime varies animal or plant this creature
13. 14. 16. 17. 18.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime varies animal or plant this creature
13. 14. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime varies animal or plant this creature
13. 14. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Number of segments or body sections	usually daytime varies animal or plant this creature

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods dogbane leaves only
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. iaws designed for chewing leaf tissue
2	adult stage coordinated with maturity of dogbane plant
3	

Dogbane Beetle on Dogbane

<u>invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Insecta	
4. Order Odonata	
5. Family <u>Aeshnidae</u>	
6. Genus	
7. Species	Common Name <u>Dragonfly</u>
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	adow) all habitats
for the adult stage	
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	g, etc.) flies freely
10. Description of "Home"	
44 Norda/Defendance company laid in water	b.a.a. Abaara baaba aa al
11. Needs/Preferences eggs are laid in water	
the nymphs develop	
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections three	· 20
13. Number of legs six	
14. Antennae (Describe) short and bristle-lik	
15. Color blue, green, or brown	
16. Size 57 - 120 mm	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard skin cov	vering present
18. Markings/Shape	
A Appandages	
D. Doche Jane and Min	
C Head Jame avec cover bond	
D. Wings	
Behavior '	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) ad	ult - davtime: immature -
both day and night	
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone and	l in pairs
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	
must live near?)	
Penroduction	
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer23. Development (complete, incomplete metam	ambasis eta \
. a.a	ROTORIOSIS, EtC.)

	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions eggs laid into submerged plants
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Pooding Unhita
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods mosquitoes. flies
	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u>
28.	Food source(s) the immature nymph stage feeds underwater
	on invertebrates and small vertebrates (tadpoles, fish).
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30	
31.	
	en e
	Adaptations
In y	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	the males fight for their mates, and then guard them during
	ega laving
	they can detect and avoid polluted areas
3.	they utilize terrestrial food suply when adults and the aquatic
	food supply in the nymph stage

Dragonfly

	Invertebrates	
1.	Kingdom Animalia	
	Phylum Arthropoda	
3.	ClassInsecta	
4.	Order Coleoptera	
5.	Family Scarabaeidae	
6.	Genus Ataenius	Name Day of Sanda
		Common Name Dung Beetle or
7	Cassian Atantius cometus	Tumblebug
7.	Species Ataenius cognatus	
	Primary Habitat	
	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mead	ow) all habitate
0.	Section of France (Savanna, 1611, maish, mead	SW) all Habitats
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log,	etc.) manure
10.	. Description of "Home" manure (feces)	
11.	. Needs/Preferences hibernates under dry	cow manure
. —		
	Physical Characteristics	
	 Number of segments or body sections <u>three</u> 	<u></u>
	. Number of legs six	
14.	. Antennae (Describe) two	
15.	. Color reddish black	
	. Size 4.8 - 5.1 mm	
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
	. Markings/Shape	
_	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	•	
	Behavior	
	. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	octumal
20	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. variable	
	. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another an	
_ ' '	must live near?) cows	
	made into medi : /	
	Reproduction	
22	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
	Development (complete, incomplete metamo)	phosis etc.)
C . 1.		1 / 1 1 1 1 3 1 3 1 T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
	Specific foods manure
	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore
28.	Food source(s) feces
	Fascinating Facts
30	
	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its i	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	utilizes a food source not preferred by many other organisms
2	
3	

Dung Beetle or Tumblebug

<u>invertebrates</u> 1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum Annelida	
3. Class	
4. Order	
4. Older	
5. Family	
6. Genus	
	Common Name Entracheous
7. Species	
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	j, etc.)
usually moist soil	
10. Description of "Home"	
11. Needs/Preferences	
Physical Characteristics	•
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa	seamented worm
13. Number of legs none	
14. Antennae (Describe) none	
15. Color white	
16. Size	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
18. Markings/Shape	
A. Appendages	
B. Body	
C. Head	
D. Wings	
Behavior .	:
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	animal or plant this creature
must live near?)	
most ive meat : j	
Reproduction	
	/er

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
26	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods vegetation
27.	Specific foodsvegetation Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etcherbivore Food source(s)
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. a native segmented worm
2	
3	
4	
5	

	Invertebr	ratae		
1		Animalia		
٠.	ranguom _	Allinaid		
2.	Phylum	Arthropoda		A TO
				N. T. C.
3.	Class	Insecta		
4	Ordon	Orthopias		
₩.	Oluei	Orthoptera		
5.	Family	Acrididae		•
6.	Genus			
_	Onnelsa			Common Name Grasshopper
7.	Species			
	Primary	Hahitat		
8.			mea	adow) all habitats
_				
9.	Actual Local	tion (soil, tree, beneath rotte	d log	, etc.) terrestrial
		<u> </u>		
10.	Description (of "Home"		
11	Needs/Pref	erences <u>adequate herbac</u>	ioue	cover and food cupply
11.	. 140003/1101	erences <u>auequate herbac</u>	1003	cover and lood supply
	Physical	Characteristics		
		segments or body sections_	thre	e
13.	Number of k	egs <u>six</u>		
14.	Antennae ((Describe) relatively short	on t	he short-horned species
15	Color gr	reen, brown, grav		
		two inches or more		
		n/Skin (Describe) tough lav	/er	
	Markings/S			
		•	me s	pecies
	B. Body			<u> </u>
	C. Head			
	D. Wings	two pairs		
	Daharias	_		
10	Behavior			a. #i a
		Activity (Time of Day/Night) b, colonies, pairs, etc		
				animal or plant this creature
- ' ·		near?)		
	Reprodu	ction		
22.		or Egg Laying egg layer	<u>r</u>	
		ent (complete incomplete me		ombosis etc.)

	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions eggs laid 5- 4 at a time, in a pod, which is buried
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods many species of grasses and forbs
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>herbivore</u>
28.	Food source(s)
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
In ;	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. they can "sing" by rubbing the hind legs against the front wings
2	they can fly to escape danger
3	they can fly to escape predators
	41787 844 SB1 W 1 118 W 2 SIJA 11 SB1 B1

	1. Kingdom Animalia	
2.	2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3.	3. Class Insecta	
4.	4. Order Orthoptera	2
5.	5. Family Tettigoniidae	·
6.	6. Genus Common!	Name_Katvdid
7 .	7. Species	
	Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all	habitats
9.	9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) t	errestrial
10.	10. Description of "Home" on plants, trees, shrubs	
11.	11. Needs/Preferences green leaves	
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	Physical Characteristics 12. Number of segments or body sections three 13. Number of legs six 14. Antennae (Describe) extremely long 15. Color green 16. Size 14-75 mm 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard 18. Markings/Shape A Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior	
19.	19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) both day and	night
20.	20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies: no specific I	preferences
21.	 Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or p must live near?) 	lant this creature
	Reproduction 22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers 23. Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, eincomplete metamorphosis	etc.)

24.	Breeding Conditions eggs laid in plant tissues
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
27.	Specific foods green leaves, stems, flower parts Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore Food source(s) plants
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
In the state of th	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. they can "sing" to one another providing identification during courtship and mating strong wings for flight to various food sources flight to escape enemies

Katydid

	<u>invertebrates</u>	
_	Kingdom Animalia	
	Phylum Arthropoda	
.=-	Try Carry	
3.	ClassInsecta	
4.	OrderColeoptera	
5.	Family Coccinellidae	
6.	Genus	
7.	Species	Common Name Ladybug
	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted le	og, etc.) frequent
	leaves, stems, and flowers	
10.	Description of "Home"	
44	No add/Darfassassas subsesses for a darfas	and and landed
11.	Needs/Preferences wherever favorite for	soos are located
_		
	Physical Characteristics	
	Number of segments or body sections	three
	Number of legs six	
	Antennae (Describe) short, club. 3-6	S-seamented
15.	Colorvellow, orange or red with black	markings or black with
	yellow to reddish markings	
	Size 0.8 - 10.0 mm	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard	
	Markings/Shape	•
	A Appendages	
	B. Body broadly oval to nearly spheric	
	C. Head partly or completely concealed	
	D. Wings <u>front wings are bordered cas</u> numbers of spots, depending	
	numbers of spots, depending	on species, on none wings
		·
	Behavior	
19	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	usually daytime
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc	AAAANI AAIININA
	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	er animal or plant this
	creature must live near?)	n annotation promise the

	Reproduction
	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg laver
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
	complete metamorphosis with resting pupal stage
24.	Breeding Conditions during the growing season
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods aphids and scale insects
27.	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u>
	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30 .	
31.	
	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	females enhance genetic variability by selecting mates based on
··-	rarer colors
2	when threatened, they retract their legs and antennae into their
	dome-shaped shields, like a turtle
3.	larvae release distasteful chemicals when ruptured which can gum
-	up an enemy's antennae and mouth
4.	adults release the same substance from their knee joints when
	injured

	Invertebrates			
1.	Kingdom Animalia			
	PhylumArthropoda			
3.	Class Insecta			
4.	Order Lepidoptera			
5.	Family Danaidae			
6.	Genus Danaus Commen Name Menarch Butterfly			
7.	Species Danaus plexippus			
8.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats			
9.	Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrrestrial.			
10.	Description of "Home" a North American species that requires the			
	milkweed family of plants			
11.	Needs/Preferences			
12.	Physical Characteristics Number of segments or body sections three Number of legs six			
	Antennae (Describe) club is weakly swollen			
	Color bright, burnt-orange with black margins with white dots			
16.	Size 3 1/2" - 4 inches			
	7. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)			
18.	Markings/Shape			
	A. Appendages Forelegs end in spiny knobs in females			
	B. Body			
	C. Head			
	D. Wings			
	Behavior			
	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) <u>daytime</u>			
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone, in pairs; may migrate in			
	colonies			
21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) milkweed			
	Reproduction			
	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer			
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)			

complete metamorphosis	
24. Breeding Conditions warm weather	
25. Male/Female Differences	
23. Water entage billeter kes	
Food/Feeding Habits	
26. Specific foods a variety of milkweed species	
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore	
28. Food source(s) adults feed on pollen of different plants: immature	
caterpillars feed upon the leaves of the milkweed family	
caterbillars leed upon the leaves of the milkweed farmly	
Facilitating Facto	
Fascinating Facts	
29	
20	
30	
31.	
31	
Adoptotions	
Adaptations In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to	neet
its needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. 1. they have bad-tasting body fluids, so the birds leave them alone	
1. they have bad-tasting body littles, so the bitds leave them alone	
2. they migrate south for better wintering conditions and north for	
better feeding sources	
can pollinate the rather difficult milkweed species	
O. CONT. DOING GO. TO TAKE TO TAKE TO THE TOTAL TO THE TAKE TO THE	

Monarch Butterfly



	<u>Invertebrates</u>			
	Kingdom Animalia			
١.	Kingdom <u>Atmitala</u>			
^	Dhudum Investobanta			
2.	Phylum Invertebrate			
_				
3.	Class Insecta			
4.	Order Diptera			
5.	Family Culicidae			
•				
6.	Genus			
••				
7	Species Common Name_Mosquito			
••	Common Name_Mosquito			
	Brimany Habitat			
_	Primary Habitat			
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) lowland, marsh.			
_	meadow, savanna			
9.	Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) eggs/larva -			
	water: adults - entirely aerial			
10	Description of "Home" eggs/larva/pupa - standing water, pools or			
	ponds: adults - everywhere reasonably near water source			
11.	Needs/Preferences			
	Physical Characteristics			
12	. Number of segments or body sections three: head/thorax/abdomen			
	Number of legs six - segmented			
	Antonno (Dosoribo) two ciliated			
	15 Color ton grow abdominal strining quidant			
	Size >1 cm			
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile			
ı	. Markings/Shape			
	A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped			
	B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented			
	C. Head large eye (compound)			
	D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate			
	Behavior '			
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)most active dawn/dusk - anv			
	time other than direct sun			
20	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>mated pair - male dies</u>			
	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this			
۷.	·			
	creature must live near?)			
	Reproduction			
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg laying			
23	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)			

com	plete metamor	phosis
24. Breedin	a Conditions	water (still) must be present
egas	s may be laid in	n moist soil and will hatch when water becomes available
25. Male/Fe	emale Differenc	es female - long proboscis (mouthpart)
male	- rudimentary n	nouth parts - does not eat - mates and dies
Food/	Feeding Ha	ibits
26 Specific	foods blog	od - adult: tiny pond animals - larva
27 Carnivo	re Omnivore.	Herbivore, Parasite, etc. camivore (larva and
adult	,, 0, 0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	ource(s) larva	a - small pond creatures: adult - blood of warm-
Fascin	ating Facts	
		ıch as encephalitis, malaria, tularemia
NO evi	dence that mos	quito carries AIDS
		r as gnats and flies
<u> </u>		
31		
<u> </u>		
Adapta	etions	
In your own	n words expla	in how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	List at <u>least</u> thre	
۲		
3		
Ų		•
Mosquito	2285	11/ 11
Mosquito	LLUU	
		HINT I AM BOY I BIN BU IEN HU A IEN

Invertebrates 1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Arachnida	
4. Order Araneida	
5. Family Araneidae	
6. Genus	
7. Species	Common Name Orb Weaver Spider
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, m	eadow) <u>all habitats</u>
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted	log, etc.) aboveground
10. Description of "Home" a geometric web	
11. Needs/Preferences taller, rigid struc	ctures to anchor its web
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections	two
13. Number of legs eight	
14. Antennae (Describe) none	
15. Color light to dark brown, with five white	ish spots forming cross
16. Size 1/2°, excluding legs	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
18. Markings/Shape	
A. Appendages	
B. Body large, in comparison to leg	
C. Head	
D. Wings <u>none</u>	
Behavior	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	usually daylight
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	er animal or plant this
creature must live near?)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
23. Development (complete, incomplete meta	amorphosis, etc.)
straight from eggs to spiders	

24. Breeding Conceans in autumn, 600-800 eggs are laid in a
silken cocoon
25. Male/Female Deserences
Food/Feeding Habits
26. Specific foods small invertebrates
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u>
28. Food source(s)
Fascinating Facts
29
30
31
31
Adaptations
In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to mee
its needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1. webs are built in gaps between vegetation, which are likely to be
in the disease note of innerty
2. uses a chemical to paralyze its prey
3. each species has its specific color pattern
Mills C 2011 10 20 20 1 1 21 20 20 2 1 1 20 20 2

Orb Weaver

	<u>Inverteb</u>	ratae		
1		Animalia		
١.	Kingdom .	Allinalia		a 0
2.	Phylum	Arthropoda	_	
3.	Class	Insecta	-	
4.	Order	Lepidoptera	_	
5.	Family	Nymphalidae		
6.	Genus	Vanessa	<u> </u>	Common Name Painted Lady
7.	Species	Vanessa cardui	-	- Common Paris Lagy
	Primary	Habitat		
8.	Section of F	Prairie (savanna, fer	n, marsh, mea	adow) all habitats
_				
9.	Actual Loca	ition (soil, tree, bene	ath rotted log	, etc.)
10	Description	of "Home" cater	nillars mainly	feed upon the leaves of
CO	mposites, pu	issy toes and mallow	/S	Tood about the leaves of
				wering species
				· ·
	•	Characteristic		
				three
	•	Describe) two	i. 1 • •	
				d white spots and blotches
		2-21/2		
17.	Exoskeleto	n/Skin (Describe)		
18.	Markings/			•
	A. Appenda	iges		
	B. Body	 		
	C. meau		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	D. Wings			
	Behavior			
10			-/A !:_L_A\	do the -
		Activity (Time of Day		
		e, colonies, pairs, etc		
۷1.		relationships (Is the must live near?)		animai or piant this
		,		
	Reprodu			
		g or Egg Laying		
				orphosis, etc.)

24.	Breeding Conditions warm weather preferred
25. 1	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods thistle, mallows, pussy toes
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
29	
30	
31	
In y	Adaptations our own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. one-way migrations to better climates
2	flexible migration patterns due to climate and food sources
3	immatures feed upon plants that other species do not prefer
Pair	nted Lady 2117

	Inverteb	rates		
1.		Animalia		N Com
		Arthropoda		
3.	Class	Insecta	·	
4.	Order	Diptera		
5.	Family	Asilidae	—	
6.	Genus		_	
7.	Species		_	Common Name_Robber Fly
•	Primary		N	
0.	Section of I	rairie (savanna, ten	, marsn, mea	adow) all habitats
9.	Actual Loca			g, etc.) above soil
10.	. Description	of "Home"		
	Nonda (Desi	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
~ I I.	. Needs/Prei	erences <u>teeds up</u>	on other inse	ects
		•		
	Physical	Characteristic	Q	
12				ee
13.	Number of	leas six	30000 10 <u></u>	
14.	Antennae (Describe) short		
15.	Color	brown	Orav	
16.	Size	5-30 mi	n	
17.	Exoskeleto	n/Skin (Describe)	hain	
	. Markings/		DESTI Y	
		ages <u>long, spindh</u>	/ leas	
	B. Body		ICOS	
	C. Head	hollowed ou	it between e	ves bearded
		one pair	(beween e	ves. Dealord
		0/10 0311		
	Behavior	•		
19	··· - · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(Night) day	<u>rtime</u>
20	l ives alone	e, colonies, pairs, etc.	right) <u>ua</u>	/(IIII)
.∪.	الانتخاص المانا	o, wichings, palls, etc.	alc	X IG
21.	Symbiotic creature	relationships (Is the must live near?)	ere another a	animal or plant this
	Reprodu			
22.	Livebearing	g or Egg Laying	egg laver	
23	Developme	ent (complete incom	nieta metam	ombosis sto \

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
	Specific foods other insects
	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u> Food source(s)
29.	Fascinating Facts
3 0.	
31.	
In y	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. their long legs allow them to quickly spring long distances to catch their prev
2	they can mimic their prey in order to be inconspicuous
3	they can maneuver well while in flight

Robber Fly



	<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1.	Kingdom Animalia	
	Phylum Aschelminthes	
3.	ClassNematoda	
4.	Order	
5.	Family	
6.	Genus	
7.	Species	Common Name Soil Nematodes
	Primary Habitat	
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) all areas
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted lo	g, etc.) all locations
10	Description of "Home"	
10.	Description of "Home"	
11.	Needs/Preferencesa consumer	
	Physical Characteristics	
12.	Number of segments or body sections <u>nor</u>	θ
13.	Number of legs none	
14.	Antennae (Describe) none	
15.	Colorwhitish and transpare	nt
	Size <u>0.5 - 5.0 mm</u>	
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
18.	Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	Behavior ·	
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bo	oth
20.	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. v	aries
21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another creature must live near?)	animal or plant this
	Reproduction	
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer and	d livehearing species
<u></u> .	Development (complete, incomplete metan	nombosis etc.)
		101 pt 10313, Etc. <u>/</u>

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
26.	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods
27.	Specific foodsCarnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etcall apply
28.	Food source(s) different species feed on different food sources
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
In its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. some are parasitic and live on or in another organism
2	some are herbivorous and live in or on plant tissues
3	some are onmivorous and feed on dead plant and animal matter
4	
5	

	Inverteb	rates	
		Animalia	
	•	Arthropoda	
3.	Class	Insecta	
4:	Order	Coleoptera	
5.º	Family	Cantharidae	
6.	Genus	Podabrus	
7.	Species	Podabrus pennsylvanicus	Common Name Soldier Beetle
		/ Habitat Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	adow) all sections
9.	Actual Loc	ation (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	g, etc.) on goldenrod
_	.		<u> </u>
10.	Description		
11:	Needs/Pre		
	· 		
		al Characteristics	
		f segments or body sections	three
13.	Number of	flegs six	
14.	. Antennae	(Describe) long, fillrorm, and 1	i-segmented
10.	. Color	Oark, with reddish t	o orange markings
10.	Size	on/Skin (Describe) hard	
10	. Markings		
	R Rock	ages	
	C Head		
	D. Wings	leather-like elytra	
	D. 11#193_	iediliei-live elvila	
	Behavio	or ·	
19		f Activity (Time of Day/Night) d	avtime
		ne, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>alone ar</u>	
		c relationships (Is there another	
		must live near?)	
		-	
	Reprod	uction	
	reprou	40001	
22.			
	Livebearin	ng or Egg Laying egg layer	norphosis, etc.)

	complete metamorphosis
	Breeding Conditions eggs laid in soil where the larvae live and pupation takes place
25.	Male/Female Differences
-	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods aphids, grasshopper eggs
27.	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore
28.	Food source(s) goldenrod flowers: nectar, petals
29	Fascinating Facts
30	
31	
In ye	daptations our own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to mee eeds. List at <u>least</u> three ways. its breeding cycle is coordinated with the goldenrod bloom
2	flight used to travel freely to different blooming goldenrods
3	

Soldier Beetle

	Invertebrates	
1	Kingdom Animalia	
1.	Kingcom Animalia	i .
_	Dh. Jura Adhananda	
2.	Phylum Arthropoda	(N) 45
_		A COLOR STORY
3.	Class Insecta	19
4.	Order Collembola	
134.5		
5	Family	¥F
	Family	
_	0	
6.	Genus	
		Common Name_Springtail
7.	Species	
	Primary Habitat	
8	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) all habitats
.	object of France (ouranta, fort, majori, mo	adow) all ridorato
<u> </u>	Actual Lagation (sail trae hangeth retted lag	u ata \ ` aoil
9. <i>1</i>	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	
40	fungi, or under bark	
10.	. Description of "Home"	
11.	. Needs/Preferences	
ųė.		
9.0		·
	Physical Characteristics	
	_	three
12.	Number of segments or body sections	three
13.	. Number of legssix	
	. Antennae (Describe) short, 4-6 segment	ed
15.		
16	Siza Emm or loca	
ı O.		
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape	·
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) . Markings/Shape A. Appendages	
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head	
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) . Markings/Shape A. Appendages	
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head	
17. 18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none	
17. 18.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none	
17. 18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) day	v or night
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) day Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. va	y or night riable
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) day Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. va Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	or night riable animal or plant this
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) day Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. va	or night riable animal or plant this
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	or night riable animal or plant this
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	or night riable animal or plant this
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings none Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. va Symbiotic relationships (Is there another creature must live near?) Reproduction	or night riable animal or plant this
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	or night riable animal or plant this

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods plants
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore
28.	Food source(s)
20	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
In its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. "springtails" have a unique tail for maneuverability
2	
4	
5	

	<u>Invertebrates</u>	
4		
١.	Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	,
_	Photo and Adhana and a	
2.	Phylum Arthropoda	
		1 / /
3.	Class Insecta	C
-4	Order Orthoptera	
Å.		
5	Family Phasmatidae	
J.	railiny <u>rhasinatidae</u>	
_	Occur. Managharana	·
Ь.	Genus Megaphasma	
	<u> </u>	Common Name Walking Stick
7.	Species Megaphasma dentricus	
	Primary Habitat	
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) all habitats
		,
a	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	r etc.) on plants
Ų.	riotadi Essatisti (son, tico, sonodir istico is,	j, c.c./
10	Description of "Home" plants	
10.	Description of Home	
44	Na de Orefora de la compansión de la compa	and the second
-11.	Needs/Preferences specific plants such	as willows, legumes.
-	cherries cherries	•
	Physical Characteristics	
12.	Number of segments or body sectionsth	ree
	Number of legs six	
	Antennae (Describe) long and thin, thread	
	Color areenish to reddish	
	Size 75-150 mm	OTO WILL
10.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
17.	Markings/Change	
18.	Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages long and siender	
	B. Body long and slender	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings none on native species (preser	t on tropical species)
	•	
o	Behavior	
19	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)t	noth day and night
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. a	
۷١.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	
	creature must live near?)	
	Reproduction	•
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
	Development (complete, incomplete metan	norphosis, etc.)

	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
27. 28. 29.	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foodsfoliage Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etcherbivore Food source(s) Fascinating Facts
In its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. camouflage into the environment by closely resembling twigs
2	themselves among the moving foliage

Walking Stick



<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	المحمد المحمد
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Insecta	
4. Order <u>Coleoptera</u>	
5. Family Anthribidae	
6. Genus Trigonorrhinus	Common Name Magail
7. Species Trigonorrhinus sticticu	Common Name Weevil
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, i	marsh, meadow) <u>all habitats</u>
plants and blossoms of buttonbe	th rotted log, etc.) <u>various</u> ush
	es under logs
•	
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sec	ctions three
13. Number of legs six	
14. Antennae (Describe) pale red	dish, 11-segmented
15. Color brown with dark brown a	nd grayish yellow markings
16. Size <u>2.5 - 3.0</u>	mm
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
18. Markings/Shape	
	dish
B. Body scale-lik	e hairs
C. Head deflexed	head
D. Wings faint pun	ctures
Behavior ·	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/I	Night) usually daylight
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc	varies
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there creature must live near?)	e another animal or plant this
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying eg	na laver
23. Development (complete incomp	lete metamorphosis, etc.)

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
27.	Specific foods fungi, dead wood, vegetation, and seeds Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. primarily herbivore Food source(s)
29.	Fascinating Facts
31.	
In its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. special mouth parts for feeding
2	usually small as it can easily enter seeds and pods
3	wings for easy movement to food source

Weavil



Mammal Data Sheets

1.	Cottontail	357
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	lammals Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>
•	Tunigacini,
2.	PhylumChordata
3.	ClassMammalia
4.	OrderLagomorpha
5.	Family Leporidae
6.	Genus Sylvilagus
7.	Species Sylvilagus floridanus Common Name Cottontail
	Primary Habitat
	Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) woods - brushy areas
	Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) thickets and brush piles
10	. Describe "Home" <u>depression or hidden area</u>
11.	. Needs/Preferences
	Physical Characteristics
	. Size length: 14 3/4 - 18 1/4" (375-463 mm); weight: 2-4 lbs. (900-1800 g)
	. Color grayish brown
	. Description of Coat
15	. Markings/Shape
	A. Head forehead has white spot
	B. Tail cottony white
	C. Body
	D. Feet whitish
	E. Other rust-colored nape: long ears
16	. Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.)
16	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.) 3-4 litters per year
16	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.) 3-4 litters per year
16	3-4 litters per year
	3-4 litters per year Reproduction
17.	3-4 litters per year Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
17.	3-4 litters per year Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial livebearing Number of young 1-9
17.	3-4 litters per year Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
17. 18. 19.	3-4 litters per year Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial livebearing Number of young 1-9 Development of young at birth
17. 18. 19.	3-4 litters per year Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial livebearing Number of young 1-9

	Food/Feeding Habits	
22.	Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore_	herbivore
23.	Specific food preferences	seeds, sprigs, bark
24.	Manner of obtaining food	use incisors
	Fascinating Facts female mates within hours of given	vina birth
26.	few rabbits live more than a year	,
27.		
r	Specific Adaptations - In y nammal has adapted to its environmental reproductive rate	
• •		
2		
3		

Cottontail Rabbit 1845



1.	Mammals Kingdom Animalia
2.	Phylum Chordata
3.	Class Mammalia
4.	OrderCarnivora
5.	Family Canidae
6.	Genus Canis
7.	Species Canis latrans Common Name Covote
9.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) brushy areas Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) riverbanks, sides of canyons Describe "Home" underground burrow
11.	Needs/Preferences
	Physical Characteristics Size length: 41 3/8 - 52" (105-132 cm); weight: 20-40 lbs. (9.1-18.2 kg)
13.	Color grizzled gray or reddish gray with buff underparts
	Description of Coat
15.	Markings/Shape
	A. Head nose pad 1* (25 mm)
	B. Tail bushy tail with black tip C. Body
	D. Feet
	E. Other legs - rusty or yellowish with dark vertical line on lower foreleg
<u>_h</u>	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.) unts in small groups or pairs
	ocalizations at dusk, dawn, and during the night
	Reproduction
17	Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18	Number of young 1-19 born in April or May
19.	Development of young at birth
20.	Care of young
21	Breeding conditions

Food/Feeding Habits	
22. Camivore/Herbivore/Omnivore camivore	-
23. Specific food preferences rabbits, mice, ground squirrels, gophers, frogs, birds,	
snakes, insects, fruit, and carrion	***************************************
24. Manner of obtaining food may combine hunting efforts with one or two	
Fascinating Facts	
25. best runner in the family	
20. 0001 1011101 111 11 10 10111111	
26. runs with tail down	
27strong swimmer	
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways mammal has adapted to its environment.	this
2	
3	

Coyote 1853



	lammals Vinadom Animalia
١.	Kingdom Animalia
2.	PhylumChordata
3.	Class Mammalia
4.	Order Rodentia
5.	Family Cricetidae
6.	Genus Peromysius
7.	Species Peromysius maniculatus Common Name Deer Mouse
9.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) <u>prairies, woodlands</u> Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) <u>underground burrows or hollow logs</u> Describe "Home"
11.	Needs/Preferences
	Physical Characteristics Size length: 4 3/4 - 8 3/4" (119-222 mm); weight: 3/8 - 1 1/8 oz. (10-33 g)
13.	Colorgrayish to reddish brown
	Description of Coat
	Markings/Shape A. Head
	B. Tail distinctly bi-colored and short-haired - long
	C. Body
	D. Feet large
	E. Other
16.	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.)
	Reproduction Livebearing or marsupial
18.	Number of young
19.	Development of young at birth
20.	Care of young

21. Breeding conditions
Food/Feeding Habits
22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore
23. Specific food preferences seeds, nuts, small fruits, berries, insects, centipedes
24. Manner of obtaining food stores food in hollow logs or protected areas
Fascinating Facts 25
26
27
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways the mammal has adapted to its environment. 1.
2.
3

Deer Mouse



Mammals 1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Chordata	
3. Class <u>Mammalia</u>	
4. Order Rodentia	-
5. Family Sciuridae	
6. Genus Sciurus	
7. Species Sciurus niger	Common Name_Fox Squirrel
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, magnetis) 9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) t 10. Describe "Home" leaf nests, large and hi	ree
11. Needs/Preferences	
Physical Characteristics 12. Size length: 9-14" (222-262 mm); weig 13. Color gray with yellow below or bright rus 14. Description of Coat 15. Markings/Shape A. Head B. Tail large bushy with yellow-tipped h C. Body D. Feet E. Other	airs
 Behavior (periods of activity, family, e active in the morning and late afternoon bury 	ing nests
Reproduction 17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing 18. Number of young 2-4 19. Development of young at birth helpless	
20. Care of young kept in the nest for 7-8 we	

21. Breeding conditions 2 litters per year
Food/Feeding Habits 22. Camivore/Herbivore/Omnivoreherbivore 23. Specific food preferencesnuts, fruits, hickory nuts, maple seeds, and acoms 24. Manner of obtaining foodusually cuts and hauls an entire cob to a feedingperch
Fascinating Facts 25. largest tree squirrel
26
27
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment. 1.
2
3
4

Fox Squirrel In Bur Oak



1.	Mammals Kingdom Animalia
2.	Phylum_ Chordata
3.	Class Mammalia
4.	Order Rodentia
5.	Family_Sciuridae
6.	Genus Spermophilus
7.	Species Spermophilus franklinii Common Name Franklin Ground Squirrel
	Primary Habitat
	Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) grassy areas
	Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground
	Describe "Home" burrows concealed in tall grass with some mounds
11	Needs/Preferences
• • •	110000110101000
	Physical Characteristics
	Size <u>length: 15 - 15 5/8" (381-397 mm); weight: 17 5/8 - 24 5/8 oz. (500-700 g)</u> Color <u>brownish-gray peppered with black</u>
	Description of Coat
	. Markings/Shape
13	A. Head
	B. Tail blackish mixed with buff bordered with white
	C. Body
	D. Feet
	E. Other
16	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.)
	gathers in small colonies but usually solitary
	active on sunny days - retires when sky is overcast
	Reproduction
	Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
18.	Number of young 5-8 born in May
19	Development of young at birth young are aboveground at 1 month old:
	disperse several weeks later
	Care of young

21. Breeding conditions_
Food Feeding Habits 22. Camivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore 23. Specific food preferences green vegetation, com, clover, seeds, berries, caterpillars or other insects; small birds and mammals may be eaten 24. Manner of obtaining food
Fascinating Facts 25. largest and darkest ground squirrel
26. 90% of life spent underground
27. birdlike whistling call during the mating season
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment. 1. adds a layer of fat and hibemates from October to April
2
3

Franklin Ground Squirrel

Mammals 1. Kingdom Animalia	-
2. Phylum_Chordata	·
3. Class <u>Mammalia</u>	_
4. Order_Rodentia	<u> </u>
5. Family Cricetidae	_
6. Genus Microtus	-
7. Species Microtus pennsylvanicus	Common Name Meadow Vole
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fer grassy fields	n, marsh, meadow) woodlands, marshes.
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, et	c.) underground burrows and surface
10. Describe "Home" may nest in a der	pression or under matted vegetation
11. Needs/Preferences runways 1" wide grass cutting 1 - 1 1/2" piles	e in dense vegetation
Physical Characteristics 12. Size length 5 1/2 - 7 3/4" (140-195) 13. Color yellowish or reddish-brown personal color selections.	
14. Description of Coat usually gray with	silver tips
15. Markings/Shape A. Head	
B. Tail <u>long</u>	
C. Body D. Feet dark	
E. Other inconspicuous ears	
16. Behavior (periods of activity, fami	ily, etc.)
Reproduction	
17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearin	g
18. Number of young19. Development of young at birth helple	PSS
20. Care of young	

21. Breeding conditions
Food/Feeding Habits 22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore herbivore 23. Specific food preferences green vegetation and tubers - flowers 24. Manner of obtaining food produces grass cuttings and the vole reaches up and cuts off the stalk and continues until the seed heads are reached
Fascinating Facts 25. eat almost all their own weight daily
26. stamp their hindfeet when alarmed
27
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment. 1. stores large caches of food
2
3

Meadow Vole

	mmals gdom Animalia	
i. rang	Joon Ammana	_
2. Phy	rlum_Chordata	_
3. Clas	ss Mammalia	_
4. Ord	er Rodentia	_
5. Fan	nily <u>Geomvidae</u>	_
6. Ger	nus Geomys	<u> </u>
7. Spe	ecies Geomys bursarius	Common Name Pocket Gopher
8. Sec	mary Habitat ction of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen pam	, marsh, meadow) <u>prairie areas with sandy</u>
	ual Location (underground, tree, etc.) mounds
	escribe "Home" <u>burrow</u>	/
11. Ne	eds/Preferences	` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` ` `
	ysical Characteristics	
12. Siz		nm): weight: 4 1/2 - 12 1/2 oz. (127-354 g)
	escription of Coat fur can lie forwar	d or backward
	larkings/Shape	O OI Dackward
	Head	
	Tail long, sparsely haired	
	Body	
	Feet white	
	Other small ears; fur-lined cheek p	ouches
	ehavior (periods of activity, famil	
	solitary	y, etc.)
Re	production	
	vebearing or marsupial livebearing	
		er vear
19. De	evelopment of young at birth	
20. Ca	are of young leave home at 2 mont	hs

21. Bro	eeding conditions
Fo	od/Feeding Habits
	arnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore <u>herbivore</u>
23. Sp	pecific food preferences roots and tubers
24. Ma	anner of obtaining foodforage
Fac	scinating Facts
25 hic	yellow incisors that grow throughout the animal's life
20. <u>01</u>	Vellow woodo piet grow throughts grown
26 the	y do not need to drink (H2O from vegetation)
<u> </u>	
27	
<i></i>	
mar	ecific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mmal has adapted to its environment.
2	
3.	·
4	
5	

Mammals 1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Chordata	
z. Priyidii <u>Chordata</u>	
3. Class <u>Mammalia</u>	
4. Order <u>Carnivora</u>	
5. Family Canidae	
6. Genus Vulpes	
7. Species Vulpes fulva	Common Name Red Fox
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, medius) brushlands	
9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc	ground
10. Describe "Home" den in sparse ground	
cache mounds nearby 11. Needs/Preferences	
11. Needs/Preierences	
Physical Characteristics 12. Size length: 35 3/8 - 40 3/8" (90-103 cm and a cm and	
14. Description of Coat	
15. Markings/Shape	
A. Head	
B. Tail C. Body	
D. Feet black	
E. Other prominent pointed ears	
16. Behavior (periods of activity, family, nocturnal	etc.)
Reproduction 17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing	
18. Number of young 1-10 kits born	in March to May
19. Development of young at birth	

20.	Care of young 1-month olds play aboveground: both parents feed meat: meat is
	predigested by mother and regurgitated
21.	Breeding conditions disperse at four months
	Food/Feeding Habits
	Camivore/Herbivore/Omnivore omnivore
	Specific food preferences com. berries, apples, cherries, birds, mammals, mice,
	abbits, squirrels, woodchucks, grasshoppers, crickets, crayfish, beetles, caterpillars
24.	Manner of obtaining food hunts
_	
F	Fascinating Facts
25.	do not den up during the winter
26	
27	
	Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this
	nammal has adapted to its environment.
1	
2	
_	
J	

Red Fox

	Mammals Kingdom Animalia
••	
2.	Phylum_ Chordata
3.	ClassMammalia
4.	Order Rodentia
5.	Family
6.	Genus Spermophilus
7.	Species Spermophilus Tridecemlineatus Common Name Thirteen-Lined Ground Squirrel
8.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) shortgrass prairie
	Actual Location (Underground, Tree, etc.) <u>underground</u>
10.	. Describe "Home" burrow with radiating runways
11	Needs/Preferences
• • •	
12	Physical Characteristics Size length: 6 3/4 - 11 3/4" (170-297 mm); weight: 3 7/8 - 9 1/2 oz. (110-290 g) Color brownish with 13 alternating brown and white longitudinal lines:
	rows: whitish spots within dark lines
	Description of Coat
	B. Tail
	C. Body
	D. Feet
	E. Other
	Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.)
	diurnal - especially active on warm days solitary or somewhat colonial hibemator (October-March)
	What I of Common the Common the Common to Common the Common that Common the Common the Common that Common the Common the Common that Common the Common the Common the Common the Common that Common the Common th
	Reproduction
	. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing
	. Number of young 8-10 born in May
40	Development of young at birth

20. Care of young	
21. Breeding conditions	
Food/Feeding Habits	
22. Camivore/Herbivore/Omnivore_omnivore	
23. Specific food preferences caterpillars grass and weed seeds grasshoppers:	
eat bird flesh, mice or shrews	
24. Manner of obtaining food	
Fascinating Facts	
25	
26	
27	
27	
	_
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment.	}
adds a layer of fat and stores food in burrow for winter	—
2. rolls into a stiff ball and decreases respiration to breathe every five minutes	_
C. TORS THE COURT DATE AND ACCUPANCE TO STORE TO STORE TO STORE THE STORE STORE THE STORE	
3.	
	_

Thirteen-Lined Ground Squirrel 1885



	<u>Mammals</u>	
1.	1. Kingdom Animalia	
2.	2. Phylum Chordata	
3.	3. Class Mammalia	
4.	4. Order Rodentia	
5.	5. Family Sciuridae	
6.	6. Genus Marmota	
7.	7. Species Marmota monax Common Name Woo	odchuck
8.	Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) pastu woods	ıres, meadows.
	9. Actual Location (underground, tree, etc.) underground	
10	10. Describe "Home" large burrows with mounds	
11	11. Needs/Preferences	
' '	11. Needs/Preferences	•
	Physical Characteristics 12. Size length: 16 1/2 - 52 1/4" (418-820 mm); weight: 4 3/8 - 14	lbs. (2-64. kg)
	13. Color <u>grizzled brown - uniformly colored</u>	
	14. Description of Coat15. Markings/Shape	
13	A. Head	
	B. Tail bushy	
	C. Body	
	D. Feet dark brown or black	·
	E. Other_small ears	
	16. Behavior (periods of activity, family, etc.) active in early morning and late afternoon	
4 –	Reproduction	
	17. Livebearing or marsupial livebearing18. Number of young 4-5	
	 19. Development of young at birth blind and naked born in April or 	early May
	10. Development of young at onthe bind and hared bottlin April of	Carry Ividy
00	20 Care of young only females	

21. Breeding conditions
Food/Feeding Habits 22. Carnivore/Herbivore/Omnivore_herbivore 23. Specific food preferences_green vegetation, grasses, clover, alfalfa, plantain 24. Manner of obtaining food
Fascinating Facts 25. good swimmer and climber
26. gives sharp, loud whistle when alarmed
27. when angry, it chatters its teeth, hisses, squeals, and growls
Specific Adaptations - In your own words, list at least three specific ways this mammal has adapted to its environment. 1. puts on a heavy layer of fat for hibernation
2. curls up in a ball, body temperature drops from 97 degrees to less than 40 degrees
3. breathing slows to once every 6 minutes

Ground Hog or Woodchuck

